THE FALLEN COMMANDER.

Mourning at the National Capital Over Sheridan's Demise.

FLAGS FLYING AT HALF MAST

Soldier Comrades of the Late General Pay Tribute to His Worth-Schofield Ordered to Command the Army.

The Nation's Loss.

Nonquitt, Mass., August 6.-All through yesterday General Sheridan had been in unusually good spirits, laughing and chatting with his brother and members of the family. The unfavorable symptoms made their appearance so unexpectedly and were so rapid in development that the children were aroused barely in time to take a last look at their dying father. With the general at the deathbed were Mrs. Sheridan, Mary Louise, Irene and Philip, the children; Colonel Sheridan, his brother, with his wife, the doctors and nurses. Mrs. Sheri-dan and the nurses were on their knees in prayer as the spirit departed. Mrs. Col-onel Keilogg, a dear friend of the family, arrived just a moment after the last breath was drawn. Injections of digitalls, applica-tions of mustard plasters and everything used in such cases were applied, but all roved unavailing, even to arouse the general rom the state of unconsciousness into which he sank soon after the symptoms of recur ring heart failure occurred, and in which he remained until he drew his last breath.

It was this morning arranged that General Sheridan's remains will be transferred to Washington in a special car, to leave New Bedford Wednesday, and that the funeral service will be held in St. Matthews' church as soon as possible thereafter, either Thurs-day or Friday.

The work of embalming the general's body

was begun at an early hour this morning. General Sheridan had repeatedly expressed a strong dislike to display in funerals, and in accordance with his wishes and those of Mrs. Sheridan the ceremonics in Washington are to be as simple as possible. The funeral,

however, will be a military one.

It was decided this afternoon that General Sheridan's burial shall be in the Arlington national cemetery. Saturday has been finally settled on as the day for the funeral. The other arrangements outlined in earlier dis-patches remain unchanged. There will be no funeral service at this place.

The following pall-bearers have been selected by General Sheridan's family: General Sherman; Marshall Field, of Chicago; General Hawley, of the senate; Speaker Car-lisle; Vice President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad; General Wesley Morritt, U. S. A.; Secretaries Whitney and Endicott; General McFarley; General Joseph Fullerton, of St. Louis, and George W. Childs.

COLUMBUS, August 6.—Governor Foraker has issued a proclamation in culogy of Gen-eral Sheridan and requesting as a slight ap-preciation of his public services that the flags on all the public buildings of the state be displayed at half staff until and including

the day of the funeral.

Lincoln, Neb., August 6.—John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish national league of America, has sent a telegram to Colonel Sheridan expressing the sympathy of the league for the family of General Sheridan in the great affliction that has befallen them. He says that the Irish race unites in mourn-ing the loss of the Irish-American hero e devotion to Ireland was second to his love for America.

CREATED LITTLE SURPRISE. How the News of Sheridan's Death

Was Received By His Friends. Washington, August 6.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-While there is general and profound regret in Washington at the death of General Sheridan the news of his demise created but little surprise, as his true condition has been very well known to most people here. But little faith has been pinned to the rosy bulletins sent out from Nonquitt, and all along General Sheridan's friends in Washington have been expecting his death daily. The funeral and the interment will. beyond doubt, take place here. It is presumed that the remains will be deposited at Arlington, where so many thousand soldiers have been buried.

With General Sheridan died the rank of general of the army. The president has designated General Schofield, located at Governor's Island, to take command of the army, but he will retain the rank of major general.

Major General Crook, in command at Chi cago, arrived in the city last night, but he has nothing to say regarding the death or the changes which it will make in the army, further than the country at large, as well a the boys who fill the ranks of our little army, will mourn the death of their brave commander sincerely and long.

When General Schofield comes to Washington to take command of the army it is believed that General Howard, now in command at San Francisco, will go to Governor's Island. General Crook, it is believed, will remain where he is, and there may be a promotion of General Miles or some other brigadier to take the place which will be va cated by General Howard. Congress has adjourned for the day on which the funeral will be held and the departments will be closed and everybody in Washington will join in mourning the nation's loss.

It is stated at the war department that the detail of General Scholleld to Washington to take command of the army will bring about no promotions or change in any of the commands. One of the prominent officers says General Schoffeld will simply be detailed to take command of the army and that he will locate in Washington and will, at the same time, retain his command for the custern di vision, and that his orders will be sent fro Washington to Governor's Island. He adds that there will be no necessity for making any change, as General Schoffeld can perform his present duties and also those which were recently performed by General Sher-idan.

AS A TOKEN OF RESPECT.

President Cleveland Orders Flags Displayed at Half Mast.

WASHINGTON, August 6 .- The president received his first information of General Sheridan's death by a telephone message sent to him at Oak View from the white house by Colonel Lamont, who arrived there about 8:30 this morning. The president had decided to remain at Oak View during the day, but this news altered his place and he decided to come into the city. He reached the white house about 10:45 and sent word for the sec retary of war to meet him there. In the meantime the following executive order was

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, AU gust 6.—As a mark of respect to the memory of General Sheridan, the president directs that the national flag be displayed at half mast on all the buildings of the executive departments in the city of Washington until after his funeral shall have taken place.

[Signed.] Daniel S. Lanont.

Privite Secretary.

Colonel Kellogg, of General Sheridan's staff, will leave Washington this afternoon for Nonquitt and will take with him the gen-

eral's uniform and sword.

The following telegram was sent this after-NOON:
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1888.—To General J. M. Schoffeld, Governor's Island, New York harbor. The following dispatch was received from Colonel

lowing dispatch was received from Colonel Sheridan this morning:
"Nonquitt, August 6, 1888.—Secretary of war, Washington, D. C.; It is Mrs. Sheri-

dan's wish that her husband should be buried with military nonors and that at the same with military honors and that at the same time there should be no display beyond what perfains to strictly military funeral in proper respect to his rank. Will you be kind enough to authorize such funeral and place matters under the charge of General Schofield! The funeral will be in Washington, but when and where I cannot yet say. Perhaps it would be well for General Schofield to come here. M. V. Sheridan. I leave it to your discretion whether to go

haps it would be well for General Schoffeld to come here.

M. V. Sheridan."

I leave it to your discretion whether to go to Nonquitt as requested. You are hereby directed to make the necessary arrangements in regard to the funeral, including the funeral train to hear the body to Washington. By request of Mrs. Sheridan her husband will be buried with military honors, with no display beyond what nertains to with no display beyond what pertains to strictly military funerals in preper respect to his rank. This request will be strictly complied with, and the escort will conform to regulation 631—funeral escort to general in-chief—and you will issue orders for such troops to assemble as may be necessary to complete this escort. You will detail the necessary guards and bearers to go to Non-quitt and accompany the remains to Washington. Please ascertain from Mrs. Sheri-dan when she wishes to be designated in dan whom she wishes to be designated in orders as pallbearers. Please inform me from time to time in regard to the arrange-

ments, place of burial and day of funeral not yet decided. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War. The funeral escort, under regulation 631 consists of a regiment of infuntry, battalion of cavalry and two light batteries.

New Brunswick, August 6.—The eleventh national convention of the St. Patrick's Alliance of America met here to-day. Resolu-tions of respect for the memory of General Sheridan were passed and a telegram of con-dolence was sent Mrs. Sheridan.2

SHERMAN ON SHERIDAN. Little Phil Was His Beau Ideal of the True Soldier.

New York, August 6.-General Sherman ias been so anxious during the entire illness of General Sheridan that he has taken special pains to keep himself informed. When informed by a reporter that his old friend and comrade was dead. General Sherman was visibly affected, despute the fact that he had expected the sad intelligence, and was to some extent prepared for it. He said: "The people of this country have lost a gallant and great soldier. To me, Sheridan has always been the beau ideal of the true soldier and really great commander. He is one of the few American officers who attained a high and responsible rank through his natural force of character and his military genius. He was a marked man even at West Point, for he displayed at that early stage in his military life the same sterling qualities which subsequently made him a prominent character in our national history."

Washington, August 6.—General Rose-crans said that he learned of General Sheri-dan's death with profound sorrow and regret, "When I took command of the small army of the Mississippi," he said, "Sheridan was colonel of a Michigan regiment in that army. I knew him well and watched his career closely. He was a hard fighter, stubborn and unyielding. At Booneville he won his first star and at Stone River another, and so on, and every success that has come to him has been earned. With all his stub-bornness and dash he was prudent, cautious, a good provider for his army, and was always careful to know the topography of the country in which he was operating, and then he was prompt to take his troops into action under heavy firing. You know," he re-marked, "that there are many men who do unpleasant things, even though a duty, hesitatingly. They wait, and consider, and doubt. Sheridan, on the instant, went straight for the mark, with no delays and no

Secretary Fairchild said that he had become acquainted with General Sheridan since his arrival in Washington and had taken a great liking to him from the first. Fie was not competent, he said, to speak of his services as a soldier, but he knew him to a good and great man

In response to a request for an expression of opinion in regard to General Sheridan, Secretary Bayard instructed his private secrelary to say for him that he heartily cor urred all that the president had said in his lessage to congress in regard to the services of General Sheridan.

Secretary Whitney, upon hearing of the general's death, sent the following telegram

o Colonel Sheridan: "I must express to you my great personal regret and sorrow and that of the whole naval service at the death of General Sher-It is the desire of this departme participate in all ceremonies which may take place in recognition of his great service. The president directs me to place at your service an escort of naval vessels if your plans

should contemplate returning by water. Postmaster General Dickinson said: vas a great general, and had the simplicity of manner which always accompanies true reatness. Colonel Henry W. Muldrow, first assistant

Sheridan's reputation as a gallant soldier and an able commander is not confined to this country, but among the military men all over the world he was esteemed as among the most notable strategists and obstinate fighters of the century. By the southern army he was regarded as an enemy whose movements, whether in attack or retreat, were always suggestive of danger. White considered from a southern standpoint, many of his great achievements are credited with different results from those claimed for him by his compatriots in the war. I do not think there is any difference between the estimates of his skill, ability, gallantry and general soldierly qualities held by the soldiers he ommanded and those he confronted.' Senator Plumb said: 'I always think of Sheridan in connection with one conversation I had with him. 'General,' I said, 'you were yest before you came east. What was your opinion of the army of the Potomac? 'On, the army of the Potomac was all right, said Sheridan. 'The trouble is that the commanders never went out to lick anybody, but always thought first to keep from getting licked.' Sheridan referred to the time when he got an order to cross the Rappahanoch and engage Stuart. I knew I could whip and engage Stuart. 'I knew I could whip him,' said Sheridan, 'If I could only get him where he could not fall back on Lec's in-fantry. So I thought the matter over, and, to draw him on, started straight for Rich-We moved fast and Stuart dogged at our heels. We kept on the second day straight for Richmond, and the next morning found Stuart in front of us just where we wanted him. He had marched all night and got around us. Then I smashed his command, and broke up his divisions, regiments and brigades. The poor fellow himself was killed there. Right there, senator, I resisted the greatest temptation of my life. There lay Richmond before us, and there was nothing to keep us from going in. It would have cost 500 or 600 lives, and I could not have held the place, of course. But I know the moment it was learned in the

north that a union army was in Richmond that every bell would ring and I should have been the hero of the hour.' That," said Senamander. He fought for results and not for glory."

Congress Officially Notified. WASHINGTON, August 6 .- The president sent the following message to congress at 12 o'clock: "It becomes my painful duty to announce to congress and to the people of the United States the death of Philip H. Sheridan, general of the army, which occurred at a late hour last night at his summer home in Massachusetts.

"The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the republic, though his long illness has been regarded with anxiety, has nevertheless shocked the country and caused universal grief. He has established for him self a stronghold in the hearts of his fellow self a stronghold in the hearts of his fellow countrymen who soon caught the true mean-ing and purpose of his soldierly devotion and heroic temper. His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature, inspired with peculiar warmth the love of the people. Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for the master; and too much honor cannot be accorded to one who has so righly endowed with all the one who has so richly endowed with all the

qualities which make his death a national

Schofield to Assume Command. WASHINGTON, August 6.-The secretary of war will issue a general order to the army this afternoon announcing Sheridan's death and directing that flags at all military posts be placed at half-mast. The president has directed that Major General Schoffeld, com-manding the division of the Atlantic, be ordered to Washington at once to assume con mand, and a telegram to that effect was sent to him by Acting Adjutant General Kelton this afternoon.

Cleveland's Message of Condolence. Washington, August 6.-The president was informed of the death of General Sheridan this morning, and immediately sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Sheridan at Nonquitt: "While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and sincere condolence.'

Flags at Half Mast.

WASHINGTON, August 6 .- The flags on the sublic buildings, hotels and many business houses are at half mast out of respect to the memory of Sheridan.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF. A Decision of Great Importance Ren-

dered in the Federal Court. Kansas City, August 6.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Judge Phillips, in the United States circuit court, to-day rendered a decision which will be of the greatest importance to property owners, as it establishes tne law on the question under what circumstances a man can convey his property to his wife direct, so that the transfer will be valid as against judgment creditors. The case was that of Zipple Smith against James H. Siber-

as against judgment creditors. The case was that of Zipple Smith against James H. Siberling and others.

On December 15, 1880, Jacob Smith deeded a large tract of land in St. Joseph, Mo., to his wife, Zipple Smith, on the condition that she relinquish her right of dower in lands in Quincy, Ill., owned by him, so that he could realize upon them for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to open a packing house in Atchison, Kan. In 1886 the firm of Siberling, Miller & Co. obtained judgment in this court against Smith. Under executions issued on this judgment the land owned by Mrs. Zipple Smith, in St. Joseph, was levied upon. Mrs. Smith applied for an injunction, a hearing on which was had two weeks ago. Mrs. Smith asked that the levy be stayed and that the legal title in and to said lands be vested in her, as she is already the owner of the equitable interests as against her husband and his creditors. Judge Phillips' decision is, in substance, as follows:

"The deed in question being from husband to wife directly writhent the alternative of

"The deed in question being from husband to wife, directly without the interposition of a third party, was ineffectual to pass the legal title. Such a deed and contract, how-ever, does pass the equitable title which a court of equity will respect and protect, and it is within the province of this court to transmute this equitable into a legal title. A husband may convey his property to his wife as a gift, and the obligation of love and affection springing from the marital relation is a sufficient consideration to support it against him and even against subsequent creditors when made in good faith. The complainant contends that she got possession of the lands by the relinquishment of her dower in other lands. The law is well settled that such relinquishment by the wife constitutes a ualid and good consideration for the conveyance by the husband to her of other property, and enables her to maintain the attitude of any other purchaser. There is also high authority holding that while such a deed as the one mentioned is void at law it is good in equity, and a court of equity will effectuate the manifest purpose of the parties, as the law presumes it was the intention to convey an estate for separate use of the wife."

The result is that the decree will go for complainant.

IS IT A JOB?

Work on the New Road Up Pike's Peak Ordered Stopped. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., August 6. Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Signal Officer Sherwood, on the top of Pike's peak, received orders to-day from the government to stop the construction of the Cascade carriage and toll road across the government reservation. The notice was served on the contractors Monday afternoon, which stops the road within three miles of the peak's mit. It is reported that the signal station on this mountain will be discontined next October, and therefore the road would be of benefit to the government, and would be a needless expenditure. The bill appropriating \$10,000 to construct the road across ration passed the house a few days ago, but the orders received here upon the heels of its s alloged that there is a job somewhere, and hat \$10,000 would be sufficient to construct the road the entire distance of sixteen miles.

A LARGE YIELD ASSURED. Flattering Prospects For an Abundant

Harvest in Illinois. CHICAGO, August 6.-The crop correspond ent of the Illinois agricultural department made a report to the secretary of state August 4, in which he says that the condition of the corn crop has seldom been more promsing at corresponding dates in previous years than at this season. There are, however, some localities in which the corn has needed more rain, as well as sections in which the crop has been seriously damaged by chinch bugs. In a few central counties better than the average. In some exceptional cases over thirty bushels per acre have been threshed. The yield of this crop throughout the state will be less than an average per acre, and the quality is not as good as usual

Destructive Storm in Missouri. St. Louis, August 6 .- A disastrous storm visited Central Missouri this morning. Great damage to crops was entailed and losses on town property are heavy. In the vicinity of Glasgow it is estimated that crops are inured 50 per cent, while the damage to dwellngs and business houses will exceed \$50,000. At Stater the Baptist church and two business houses were domnlished. In Saline county the damage will reach \$300,000. Incre was general wreckage at Stanberry and crops are badly injured. In Pettis county corn fields suffered most, growing grain being laid flat. The less at Norbourne and vicinity will reach \$100,000. ounty crops are badly damaged.

The Iowa Central's Statement. CHICAGO, August 6 .- E. L. Dudley, re-

viewer of the Central Iowa railway, reported to the federal court to-day his receipts and expenditures for March, April and Maylast as follows: Total earnings for March, \$124,311.84; net earnings, \$23,595.69. For April the total earnings were \$103,190.65, and the expenses exceed the earnings by \$6,774 42. For May the total earnings were 0.17, and the net carnings were

A Conference of Powers CONSTANTI JOPLE, August 6.- The Turkish ambassador at Berlin has notified the porte that negotiations between Germany, Austria and Italy on the Bulgarian question will soon be begun; also that the coming meeting between DeGiers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Bismarck will lead to the helding of a congress at Berlin, the deliberations of which will be confined exclusively to the Bulgarian difficulty.

Dillon's Conviction Confirmed. DUBLIN, August 6 .- The court here has confirmed the conviction of John Dillon and has refused an application for a writ of habeus corpus for his release from prison.

The Italian Eruptions. Roue, August 6 .- The eruption of the volcano continues. It is difficult to relieve the sufferers. A large estate belonging to an English company has been destroyed.

THEY KEPT BACK THE WORST.

Sheridan's Physicians Censured For Concealing His Real Condition.

GENERAL CROOK IN WASHINGTON

He is Much Pleased With Chicago-The Advantages of Small Military Posts-Omaha's Building Bill -Miscellaneous.

Dishonest Bulletins. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.

There are severe criticisms being passed upon the bulletin system which kept the public misinformed of General Sheridan's condition while he was in Washington and after he was removed to Nonquitt. It seems that the fatai illness of many prominent men during the past few years have had the effect of developing a sregular and uniform system of fabrication in the bulletin business. General Sheridan's true condition has been misrepresented almost continually since the day he arrived here from Chicago on the 12th of last May. From the very outset the doctors must have known, which they now frankly acknowledge, that General Sheridan's illness would of necessity prove fatal. He had hobnail liver or cirrhosis of the liver, a complication of heart troubles, hemorrhage

of the bowels and lungs and a general break down of his constitution. As long ago as three years the general's family physicians advised him to go on the retired list and take life easy. They told him that unless he gave up his official duties and ceased to take an active part in social life and took care of himself he would live but a very short time. Yet the most rosy accounts as to his condition were put forth in bulletins three or four times a day. And even after he had passed three or four crises which brought him as near to death's door as one could come and not enter, and while he yet remained in a condition of the most critical character, statements were given to the public to the effect that he was

improving and resting quietly. It has been stated from time to time in these disputches that General Sheridan's condition was of a hopeless character and that it was altogether out of the question for him to ever recover sufficiently to resume his official duties and in the face of this fact misrepresentations have been promulgated in

an official manner. WASHINGTON LIPE WORE RIM OUT. Army men and intimate friends who have been brought into close contact with General Sheridan during the past four or five years say that he has simply yielded to the insi-dious attacks of luxury and ease; that with the simple fare of a soldier and the exposure and excitement of outdoor life broken by an occasional campaign. His health would have continued perfect; but that when the death of Grant and the retiremen; of Sherman brought him to Washington with its attractorought him to washington with the attractions and allurements, it brought him also to his grave. Then Sheridan spent nearly all his evenings, when not closely engaged with his official duties, in the company of his friends at his home or the home of a companion, when not attending a dinner or a banquet. His life was therefore, one of luxury, and it wore upon his entire

nature. General Sheridan was fond of a good dinner, but was never a heavy eater, even in the field. His mess was always amply provided. It was due to provident care, and not in the least to greed. He was an excellent provider, a most skillful forager and always watchful of the needs and requirements of his men. This made him a strong commander, but wore him out in the national capitol.

WASHINGTON IN MOURNING. Washington is in deep mourning. Although General Sacridan's death has daily been expected for more than two months by the pec pie of Washington who knew much about hi rne condition, when the sad news finally came the shock was none the less on account of the knowledge that he could not live long On all the public buildings flags are at half mast. The proceedings in congress to-day, as well as the action at the White house, showed the high esteem in which the genera showed the high esteem in which the general was held. His funeral will be one of the most largely attended of any that has ever been held in Washington, notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Sheridan has requested the war department to have as little display and pomp as possible, and to confine the funeral to the strict rules governing such occasions in the army. Orders have been is sued by the commanders of the local militia and there will be besides the militia at Wash ington and the surrounding cities, a large at-tendance of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion and other veteran military organizations Congress will adjourn on the day of the funeral and the executive departments wil

GENERAL CROOK IN WASHINGTON. Major General George Crook, who arrived here yesterday, left this morning for Oak-land, Md., where his family has been located for some weeks. He will rest for some lit-tle time. General Crook has not visited Washington since 1883, and finding Chicago co-dingly hot he started for Oakland and Deer Park, stopping here merely to pay his respects to the president and secretary of war, whom he had never met. He spent some time with both officials to-day. Regarding the increase and decrease of posts in the division which has been to some extent discussed and considered, General Crooks said: "I hardly think we can dis-pense with any of the smaller posts as yet. We have by no means a guarantee of safety from Indian outbreaks, though I doubt if we ever have another serious one. You must

ear in mind that the possibilities of such outbreaks are far greater to-day than they have e ever been before, by reason of the greatly increased population. These reservations all surrounded on all sides to-day with towns and settlers and they are all comparative; helpiess against such an enemy. The In-dians can decide un into small parties and slaughter thousands of people before word could be gotten to the troops and even then soldiers could be of little service. The usual influence of bodies of troops in close vicinage upon the Indians must not be un-derestimated. Yet I am heartly in accord with our plans for the lacrease of the larger posts and the concentration of troops. With the railroad and the telegraph the govern ment of an army isn't what it used to be and nstance, our best policy is to increase posts. like the ones in Nebraska, at Highwood, Chicago and Fort Snelling, Minn., to large posts, and this I think will be done if the funds can be secured. From these points troops can be thrown in a few hours into atmost any portion of the Missouri vailey. Such a policy is, I think, considered the wisest by all the officials."

General Crook said that he did not think there would be any further trouble from the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation. These Indians, whom he considers by far the most intelligent and mentally active of any of the tribes, are not, as is generally supposed, naturally bloodthirsty. Their hostility is merely due to excessive indulgence in corn whisky, which they manufacture them-

"I am much pleased with my new location at Chicago," be said, "for I think the location exceedingly healthy, and I am something of a sufferer from malarial difficulties. I am engaged, of course, at present in studying up my division, which embraces the Depart-ments of the Platte, Dakota and Missouri. I presume I shall stay there. I know nothing to the contrary at present. It was intimated that General Howard desired a transfer from the division of the Pacalle to that of the Missouri, but I have not heard that he has asked for it. He wrote me a short time ago, but made no mention of such a desire."

General Cropk, who refused to serve upon

the Sioux commission, says that the result of that mission is somewhat doubtful, although he believes the Indians will yet give their consent. Like General Sheridan, he believes that the lands are worth much more than the 50 cents per acre allowed by the act, and thinks a greater price should be allowed

them.
"I do not believe," said he, "that the
Indian title to this land should have been
allowed in the first place, for I don't believe allowed in the first place, for I don't believe they had any more title to it than the buffalo, but having once recognized their alleged right, let us treat them fairly. They know all the value of this land as well as we do and in my opinion this is what is causing the delay in the negotiation, and the feeling that the Indians have, that they are not getting what they ought to have. Then they are naturally suspicious and it is hard work to gain their confidence, Very few people ever do gain an Indian's honest confidence. He will give an appearance of it, but is He will give an appearance of it, but is always more or less suspicious."

OMARA PUBLIC BUILDING BILL. No action was taken in the house or by the new conference committee on the Omaha public building bill to-day. The house was in session but a short time when it adjourned out of respect to the memory of General Sheridan. It was intended that the conference report on the Milwaukee bill should be taken into consideration and it. should be taken into consideration and it would undoubtedly have been called up had the house remained in session all afternoon and Dockery, who made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the Omaha bill was rejected would have avoid to withdraw his rejected, would have moved to withdraw his motion and permitted the conference com-mittee to act. It is believed that the conference will, as indicated in a BEE dispatch last week, agree to appropriate \$400,000 to begin the construction of the building and limit the construction of the building and finite the entire cost of site and building to \$1,200, 000. Great interest is manifested by the Ne braska delegation in the action which the house will take on the Milwaukee and Kansas City bills, which were referred to the same conference committee as the Omaha bill, and which will be reported to appropriate the same amount as the Nebraska

John C. Parish, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was to-day admitted to practice before the interior department. The controller of currency has authorized the organization of the Arlington National bank at Arlington, Ia., capital \$50,000, Nathan A. Cornish, president, and Harvy C. Conden,

PERRY S. HEATH.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-So much of the sentence of a general court martial (May 24, 1887, Department of the Platte) as shall remain unexecuted October 1, 1888, is remitted in the case of William Clark, late sergeant, Company G. Tenth infantry, now in the Leavenworth military prison. The unexecuted portion of the sentence imposed by a general court martial (July 24, 1885, Department of the Platte) is remited in the case of George Miller. late private Light Battery D, Fifth artillery.

Private James Kearns, Company I, Twenty-first infantry, now with his company, is discharged from the service of the United Major Adna R. Cheffee, Ninth cavalry

(promoted from captain Sixth cavalry) will report by telegraph to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to a post and will join the station to which he may be assigned.

Leave of absence is granted Captain Frederick W. Thebaut, Sixth infantry, for one

The extension of leave of absence on surgeons certificate of disability is granted Second Lieutenant Frederick V. Krug, Eighth infantry, June 19, is further extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disa-

Corporal Edward N. Meekins, signal corns, on duty at North Platte, is discharged the service of the United States. The chief signal officer, John Probst, late

private band Seventh infantry at Minneano

lis, is granted admission to the soldiers home, District of Columbia. His expenses His expenses of transportation will be paid. So much of the sentence of a genera

court martial, January 8, 1887, as shall remain unexecuted October 1, is remitted in the case of Thomas Newman, late private Company I, Second infantry, now at Alca traz Island, California, and he shall be re-

eased on that date. Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

Washington, August 6 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Pensions granted Nebraskans: Increase-Wilson Dart, York. Widows' arrears-Ann E., widow of O. E. Miller, Stuart; Jennie T., widow of Andrew V. Vaught, Lincoln; Alice J. Kelse, former widow of James E. Gilmore, Blanche,

Pensions for Iowans: Increase-Charles F. Adams, Council Bluffs; Josiah R. Dunbar, Springville; Willis W. Vandoren, Mt Pleasant: Sylvanus H. Carlon, Floris: Willis Mobley, Macksburg; Barney C. Rahn, Marion; James H. Wing, Malvern. Reissue-William H. Pillsbury. Oskaloosa. Widows' arrears-Lucy P., widow of John S. Dunbar, Agency; Nennie, widow of Thomas S. Dougherty, Washington; Rosan-na, widow of James W. Sibole, Centerville: Anna, widow of William Gree Lwood, Daven-port; Diantha, widow of George T. Edwards, Toledo; Mary J., widow of Jonathan Small, Plainfield; Cora, ex-widow of Joseph H.
Thomo, Dubuque; Ada J., widow of Charles
G. Hayes, Des Moines; Mary J., widow of
William M. Duncan, Lesile; Hettie, widow of Enoch Croy, Exira; Amanda, widow of Philander C. Sheffield, What Cheer; Susan, widow of John C. Kellison, Polk City; Mary J., widow of Alvan B. Reeves, Marengo; Martha, widow of Henry Linderman, Havre; Ann, widow of James Campbell, Agency.

The English Markets

LONDON, August 6 .- The Mark Lane Ex press says: August opened with disaster to the agricultural interests of the whole counry. Rain falls have been unprecedentedly heavy and the damage done to wheat crops is irreparable. The values of English wheat have risen 1 shilling per cental since Friday in the London market, and 2 pence per cental in the Liverpeol market. Country quoted at 26 shillings per sack. Foreign wheat has stiffened at Liverpool and values are I pence per cental higher. Corn is steady. Oats and barley are in fair demand at unchanged prices.

The International Association. CHICAGO, August 6.-The International association, which has just risen from the ashes of the Texas Traffic association, convened here to-day to complete the work commenced at New York. The combination embraces the western roads west of the Missis sippi river, and the head office is to be at Denver. The work before the association at its session is a revision of rates to conform with the western transportation, which has been adopted in lieu of the Texas classificacommittee of five was appointed to take up this matter.

A Preacher Bleeds to Death. PIERRE, Dak., August 6.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Rev. J. W. Hanperd, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephens mission, who was noted as the one who married Chaska and Miss Fellows, was thrown from a moying machine, cutting of his right hand. He bled to death before aid

Burglary at Fairfield. FAIRFIELD, Neb., August 6 .- | Special Telegram to THE HEE.]-The grocery stock of T. J. Loomis was burglarized last night. The thief got in through the transom and took \$70 in cash. He did not disturb the goods. There is no clue to the thief.

WASHINGTON, August 6.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-A postoffice was established to-day at Riggs, Sheridan county, with Stephen M. Prouty as postmaster.

HAWKEYE HAPPENINGS. The Examination of the Railroad

Commissioners Resumed.

DES MOINES Ia., August 6.- The examina-

tion of the railroad commissioners by attorneys for Iowa roads was resumed this afternoon. Commissioner Campbell was cross-examined by Judge Nourse, counsel for the commissioners, and produced from reports the total earnings, dividends and surplus of the Rock Island road. Judge Withrow then questioned the witness as to the claim which people along the road could have upon the property of the road from having at some time granted land to it. Commissioner Campbell had cited the case of the people at Newton having given the Rock Island land for a depot years ago, but he admitted, on reflection, that when given the land was worth aboout \$2 an acre, and all property adworth aboout \$2 an acre, and all property adjacent to it had greatly increased in value by the building of the road. Speaking of what was a fair return for the money invested, Mr. Campbell was asked how much per cent money lenders received who loaned on good mortgages to farmers. "About 10 per cent," he replied. "Don't you think then," said Withrow, "that the men who have invested their money in railroads that have made these farms valuable ought to get at least 6 or 7 per cent return?" Mr. Campbell suggested that the farmers on an average did not make much more than 3 per cent on their investment. "Well," said Judge Withrow, "average the earnings of all the roads in Iowa and how much have you?" "No over 4 per cent," was the reply. The examination was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Iowa Expresses Its Sorrow. DES MOINES, Ia., August 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Larrabee sent the following message to Mrs. Sheridan

to-day DES MOINES, In., August 6.-Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass.: On behalf of the people of the state of lowa, I extend to you sincere sympathy in the great affliction

which has befallen you and your fam-ily by the death of your illustrious husband. His great valor, displayed so often during the recent terrible contest for national existence, won for him a place in the affec-tions of our people which makes his death come like a personal loss to every loyal citizen. William Laurabee.

A Fatal Runaway.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., August 6 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Yesterday as Mrs. Abraham, wife of Senator Lot Abraham, was driving into town her horse became frightened, throwing her out upon the pavement and killing her instantly. She was a sister to John B. Alden, the New York publisher, and traced her descent from John Alden, of the Mayflower. Her husband had served in the state senate and was prominently known in all Grand Army circles.

The Sullivan Shooting.

MASON CITY, In., August 6 .- [Special Tele gram to The Bee. |-Mrs. Jessie McKinney, charged with the shooting of Sullivan, ar rived from Sioux Falls to-day, ready for her preliminary hearing to-morrow. It now ap-pears that Sullivan was not with the other two when they were trespassing on the wo-man's premises. Sullivan is improving, but will never completely recover. The charge against her is assault with intent to commit murder.

A Liquor Dealer Mulcted. WATERLOO, Ia., August 6 .- | Special Tele-

gram to Tue Bee. |- The entire stock of intoxicating liquors belonging to Henry Pfeifer, of Cedar Falls, amounting to nine dray loads, valued at \$3,000, was seized by officers Saturday night. This morning Pfeifer was tried before a justice on the charge of selling liquor to a minor and fined \$250 and costs. He will probably fight the matter in the higher courts.

The Railroad Cases.

DES MOINES, In., August 6 .- Neither Justice Miller nor Judge Browster was here today to hear the case of the railroads against the commissioners, and the case will proba bly not be heard until the fall or winter.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED. The Emigration Committee Resumes

Its Investigation. NEW YORK, August 6 .- The congressional emigration investigating committee resumed its sessions to-day. The first witness was Henry W. Federe, agent for the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation. He said that the company had five vessels that plied between New York and Marseilles. In the first six months of the present year his line had brought 6,100 passengers. His company employed agents in southern Europe, sold prepaid tickets, and carried many Italians. An Italian who could not speak a word of English was the next witness. He said that he carried on a small money changing establishment. Within a few days he was engaged in furnishing laborers to contractors. One week ago a man asked him to furnish 500 laborers, who were to be paid \$1.20 per day. Witness thought they were to work for some company, and their fare was to be paid. Witness was to remunerated after the men were secured. Joseph Sica, the next witness, said that his business was to furnish laborers to large employers. He never imported men. He boards laborers and furnishes them with provisions. Witness furnished 400 men to Brown, Howard & Co. on the new aqueduct the supplies furnished the men. The witness has furnished as many as 1,500 men to the West Shore railroad. The West Shore road paid the witness a fixed salary of \$2 a day Further testimony of the witness proved conclusively that Sica and Trogi had been engaged for some time in impor-their fellow countrymen under contract. H. H. Calkinzer, a reporter for the Phila-delphia Ledger, testified that he had in-vestigated the Italian imported labor question for his paper. Witness visited the coal regions, and one Michael Augele, a foreman, urnished him with the names of men her in New York who would furnish him all th men he wanted He came to New York and saw a man named Gallo, with whom he made arrangements for 1,500 men to work in the coal regions. Gallo wanted him to agree that he (Gallo) should board all the men, and offered witness 5 per cent on the gross amount of the bills. Witness, as the con-tractor, was to deduct the store bills, etc., and he figured that his 5 per cent would not him about \$700 a month.

Terrific Storm at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., August 6 .- A terrific wind storm prevailed here yesterday for nearly an hour, which did considerable damage in the city and on the river. The wind biew at the rate of sixty miles an hour for ten minutes and the rain fell in torrents. Hundreds of heavy trees were blown down in all parts of the city, and fences, signs and awnings were strewn along the walks. Two warehouses were blown down and considerable other damage done.

A Woman of Nerve.

Kansas City, August 6 .- Special Tele gram to THE REE. |-Mrs. Clark, wife of William Clark, living at 107 Brooklyn avenue, discovered a rough looking negro perfectly nude under her bed early this morning. Mr. Clark is away from the city on business. The woman made no noise but sent for a policeman. The negro, who then feigned intoxication, was arrested for burglary. He gave the name of Lewis Corner.

The Visible Supply. Cincago, August 6 .- The visible supply for the week ending August 4, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of

trade, is as follows: 2,218,000 Kye..... Barky

THE COLD WATER CANDIDATES

General Fisk and Dr. Brooks Accept Their Nominations.

IN FAVOR OF FREE WHISKY.

The Removal of the Tax Advocated as the Most Effective Means of Destroying the Liquor Traffic.

Fisk and Brooks Accept.

CRICAGO, August 6 .- The letters of acceptnce of General Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, the prohibition candidates for president and vice president of the United States, were made public this afternoon. General Fisk's letter, dated Seabright, N. J., July 24, opens with an expression of the grateful sense of honor conferred by the Indianapolis convention and, after formally accepting the nomination, proceeds as follows: "Within a few years the temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great conflict which has been and is yet waging, the temperance forces no longer face the human appetite and habit alone. They oppose legislation, laws, the purpose of political parties, the policy and station of the nation. What law creates law aione can kill. The creature of law—the saloon liquor traffic—can die only at the law's hand, or the hand* of the law's executor. It is not enough that we reform the individual. We must reform the states. So broad a demand as this can be met in but one way. It has been well said that 'a political reform can become a fact in government only through a political party that administers the government.' A reform so vast as this we advocate, involving such radical changes in the senate and in the national policy, is utterly dependent for its agitation and consummation upon some party force.

"The national democratic party, in its platform, utters no words in condemnation of the greatest foe to the republic,* the liquor traffic.

"It was with great reluctance that I came to admit the imperativeness of a new party. lows: "Within a few years the temperance

"It was with great reluctance that I came "It was with great reluctance that I came to admit the imperativeness of a new party, while yet the party of my choice, the national republican party, maintained its organization. I have seen no hour of regret. Every day since then has shown more clearly the logic of my course and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Michigan, in Texas, in Tennessee and Oregon, so-called non-partisan efforts to establish prohibition have failed, through partisan necessity, born of the liquor elements in the old hibition have failed, through partisan neces-sity, born of the liquor elements in the old party composition. In lowa, Rhode Island and Maine the laws have been shamefully defied for the same reason. The entire trend of things these last four years has proven hopeless the broader range of prohibition effected through non-partisan means, and equally futile, as a final consummation, the narrower methods of local option and high license, while from the supreme court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or

state limitation again.
""The first concern of good government," "The first concern of good government," said the recent national republican convention at Chicago, "is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home." If the chief concern has no place in the party's platform, and the party has no policy as to that chief concern, that party does not decrease. serve the support of men who love good government and would see it maintained. The prohibition party's chief concern is for the purity of the home and the virture and so-

oriety of the people. "That party is not labor's truest friend which would bar the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the tariff door of competition to pauperize a foreign industry, and then, by the liquor system, perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst, with whom honest people must compete, and whom largely honest labor

must support."
Dr. John A. Brooks, in accepting the vice presidential nomination on the prohibition ticket, after acknowledging the honor con-forred upon him, denounces in strongest terms monopolies and trusts, which, he says, are against a wholesome revision of the tariff. He says that the country will hold each of three great political parties to its platform, and that the platform of the prohibition party is the wisest of the three does not hesitate to declare, he says, that the surplus in the treasury is a constant menace to the business interests of the country. propriety of removing the tax from whisky must depend altogether upon the purpose intended to be accomplished by such removal. The tariff itself pleads its right to existence upon the grounds of its recognition by the government and the revenue it pays into the bublic treasury. Strike down fense, and an outraged public would not long suffer its continuance. The prohibition party suffer its continuance. The prohibition party would strike off the tax that it may the sooner destroy the traffic. The purpose of the re-publican party in the repeal of the tax is to reduce the revenue that they may not have to surrender any part of our protective system. The prohibitionists would take this arch criminal out of prison and hang him; the republicans to set him at liberty. Every christian will approve the motive prompting the one and denounce the other as the con-summation of human selfishness and infamy, A proper protection of American labor and the industries of the country commends itself to the majority of the people, but of infinitely more importance is protection to our homes. He closes with a glowing tribute to the women who have so long upheld the cause of

General Harrison's Visitors. Indianapolis, August 6 .- The James G. Blaine club of Kausas City, 120 strong, arrived in the city this morning and paid a visit to General Harrison, who made a short speech to them. After handshaking they sought their train, and within forty minutes were on their way eastward.

In Favor of Consolidation.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 6 .- The second general meeting of railway employes to further consider the proposition to form a confederation of the locomotive engineers, firemen's and brakemen's brotherhood and switchmen's mutual aid association, convened yes-terday afternoon. The gathering, which was largely attended, represented some ten thousand men. The meeting was almost unanimously in favor of the amalgamation, and steps were taken to further the result.

Killed in a Wreck.

LAWRENCE, Kan., August 6 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]- A westbound Santa Fe train was wrecked three miles west of here at 5 o'clock this morning. Engineer Martin Myers was killed and Fireman John Harff was badly scalded. Both men lived in Kan-sas City. Myers had been in the employ of the Santa Fe for eleven years. He was married and had one child, a daughter.

Good Weather for Corn. Kansas City, Mo., August 6.- (Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Special dispatches to-

night show heavy rains and high wind last night at Atchison, Hiawatha, Robinson, Marysville and Seneca, Kan. Almost every section of the western corn belt has had rain within the last three days, and the outlook now is, as one railroad man expressed it, that the railroads will not have cars enough

A Chicago Forger Caught. CHICAGO, August 6 .- James H. Porter, the First National bank forger, who was arrested by a Pinkerton operative at Portland,

Ore., arrived here to-day. Porter is the may who forged papers to the amount of \$i,100 on R. D. Fowier, president of the Angle American Packing company and get away with the money, escaping to South America, where he has been for the last two years. Refore Justice Bradwell he waived examination and was committed to the cus tody of the skeriff in default of \$2,000 bonds.